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of corals hitherto known only in the Indo-Pacific faunæ, is noteworthy, and also the presence of a peculiar new form of *Dendrophyllia*."

In the seventh part, on the geographical distribution of the polyps, lists of the species found in the five provinces, between and including the Arctic region and Panama, are given.

ECONOMICAL ENTOMOLOGY IN CANADA.\*—This subject is wisely taken in hand by the farmers and fruit raisers of Canada and the report on the insects injurious to the apple, grape, and plum, can not but be hailed with joy by those desirous of distinguishing these pests, of knowing their habits, and how to combat them. The information is prepared by those thoroughly acquainted with the subject, and the work is well illustrated, though not so well printed as desirable, a common failing of public documents on this continent. Mr. Saunders' report on the plum weevil, in the same pamphlet, contains an interesting account of the efforts made to capture the plum weevil in large numbers, by the offer of prizes. One person sent in twenty-two hundred and eighty weevils taken by jarring twenty plum trees, ten English cherry and thirty peach trees, between the 24th of May and the 19th of June!

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## NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANY.

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### BOTANY.

DARLINGTONIA CALIFORNICA.—It is now more than sixteen years since that distinguished botanist, M. Alphonse De Candolle, published in the *Bibliothèque de Genève* some remarks on the genus *Darlingtonia*, a translation of which appeared in a horticultural journal of Philadelphia.

M. De Candolle states that the figure of the plant exhibits a character not mentioned by me in the description, and which is very remarkable if it be real; that is, if it be not an error of the

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\*First Annual Report on the Noxious Insects of the Province of Ontario. Prepared for the Agricultural and Arts and Fruit Growers' Associations of Ontario, on behalf of the Entomological Society of Canada. By Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, William Saunders and E. B. Reed. Toronto, 1871. 8vo, pp. 66.

draughtsman. The five cells of the ovary are represented as *alternate* with the sepals; but in *Sarracenia*, which he had seen living, the cells of the ovary are opposite the sepals. The artist who executed the drawing is the well known Mr. Isaac Sprague, who made all the illustrations for Dr. Gray's *Genera of the Plants of the United States*, and in that work the cells of *Sarracenia* are correctly represented as opposite the sepals. M. De Candolle asks, "Has he committed an error in the plate of the *Darlingtonia*? Considering his usual accuracy, I doubt it. On the other hand, it is difficult to believe in contrary symmetries in genera so closely allied. I have discovered a similar fact in the family of *Campanulaceæ*, and it has enabled me to establish several genera, which are, besides, indicated by their external appearance. The thing, then, is not without a parallel, though it is very rare, and should be well examined before being admitted. I would, therefore, point out to American botanists, and particularly to M. Torrey, the great importance of verifying fig. 1 of Sprague's plate."

In making the details of the original drawing, Mr. Sprague had at his disposal only a single flower of a dried specimen, and it was not until recently that I have been able to test, in a satisfactory manner, the accuracy of his analysis. It is known to most of our botanists, that after waiting many years to see the plant in a living state, we have, through the kindness of the brothers Messrs. Henry, who reside near where it grows abundantly in California, and by the liberality and prompt action of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, received fresh, living specimens, several of which have flowered. I am now able to state that Mr. Sprague has shown "his usual accuracy" in all the details of his drawing. The cells of the ovary are *alternate* with the sepals. Indeed, I have found scarcely anything to add or alter, now that we have the living plant for comparison.

The theoretical structure of the flower of *Darlingtonia*, we think, accords with what is actually the case. The stamens are in a single series, and are mostly about fifteen in number. If we assume that they represent only five, each by collateral chorisis increased to three, they will form a verticil alternating with the petals, so that they will necessarily alternate with the carpels also. In *Sarracenia* the stamens are in a double series, and probably, as in *Darlingtonia*, multiplied by chorisis; the two verticils alternating

with each other, so that the carpels, in this view, will be opposite the sepals.—J. TORREY, in *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*.

A MONSTROSITY IN ANEMONE PATENS.—While on a recent botanizing tour in the Rocky Mountains, I found a flower of *Anemone patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*, in which all the numerous pistils are thoroughly transformed into organs resembling petals, so as to give the flower the appearance of being perfectly double.

The five petal-like sepals, and also the stamens, are present in their normal state. The transformed pistils are somewhat longer than the sepals, but of the same pale purple color. The outermost, or those next the stamens, are three parted, as if to represent the leaves of the plant, while the central ones are entire, like the sepals. The root which produced this beautiful anomaly, bore three other scapes, each with a flower perfectly normal.

The specimen I have carefully preserved, as a most interesting instance of a wild flower becoming double without the aid of cultivation. But why were not the other flowers which grew from the same root also double?—EDWARD L. GREENE, *Golden City, Colorado*.

[Why not? *Quien sabe?* By the way, full double *Thalictrum anemonoides* is found now and then in perfectly wild plants, and sometimes in *Anemone nemorosa*.—EDS.]

AJUGA REPTANS L.—I have detected this plant growing abundantly in a field in Saco, Maine, where it appears to be well established. It resembles *Brunella vulgaris* so closely in its habit, that I think it may have been overlooked elsewhere. It has been before (1851) found near Montreal, but not, so far as I can learn, in the United States.—G. L. GOODALE.



## ZOOLOGY.

THE HUMMING BIRD.—In the month of June, 1870, we discovered a Ruby-throated humming bird building its nest near and a few feet below our chamber window. We observed carefully the building of the nest, the period of incubation and the time that the young left the nest. On the 14th of June we first saw the bird building the nest on top of a horizontal branch of a pear tree; the branch was about three-quarters of an inch in diameter under the nest. The bird built up the side farthest from the house first,